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PROGRESS REPORT 8

Type II

AUTOMATIC PHOTOINTERPRETATION FOR LAND USE MANAGEMENT IN MINNESOTA

08B

AUTOMATIC PHOTOINTERPRETATION PHOTOINTEAL IN MINNESOTA TAC.) 26 P

ERTS

Proposal Number MMC 257 Principal Investigator Number PR 202

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Summary

The Minnesota Iron Range area was selected as one of the land use areas to be evaluated. Six classes were selected namely,

- 1) hardwood
- 2) conifer
- 3) water (including in mines)
- 4) mines, tailings and wet areas
- 5) open
- 6) urban

Initial classification results show a correct classification of 70.1 to 95.4% for the six classes. This is extremely good. It can be further improved since there were some incorrect classifications in the ground truth.

Application of ERTS-1 Imagery to the Evaluation of Land Use in the Minnesota Iron Range:

A Study of the Trout Lake Area

A. Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine how effectively different types of land use can be distinguished, one from the other by the use of light density levels from the four bands of the ERTS-1 photos.

The photo used for the study was 1075-16312. There were several reasons why this particular photo and the area within were chosen. First, it offered a cloudless view of the Iron Range at a time of the year when vegetation was in full bloom. Second, another area of this photo, Pineville, had already been evaluated by Mike Cheung, a co-investigator. Thus, the density levels of particular features could be compared from one part of the photo to another allowing something to be said about the transferability of evaluations. The Trout Lake area was selected because of the ground truth information available. For all areas such information as aerial photos, county maps, and quadrangle maps are available. But, for this area there was also available a map of land use produced by the Department of Geography of the University of Minnesota from ERTS photos. These were considered good as ground truth because the interpreters had already decided what information could be obtained from the ERTS photos in the Iron Range.

B. Procedure (ad adapted by M. Cheung)

The general procedure for extracting, mapping, and classifying the land use of a particular site explained in the following paragraphs was deviced for our purposes by Mike Cheung. The procedure was as follows:

Step 1

The first step was to pinpoint the proposed study area on the ERTS photo. This was done by overlying 10 by 10 to the centimeter graph paper on the photo. The outline of the photo was then divided into four equal vertical strips, in the same manner as the data of the photo is stored on the

magnetic tape. Using the divisions of the graph paper, the area desired was encased. If the area fell within two of the vertical strips, it had to be extracted from two separate digital tapes. This was not the case with Trout Lake. The location of the area on the magnetic tape was determined by the number of columns and rows from the upper left hand corner of its vertical strip times the number of data elements per division in each direction.

Step 2

Next, the data within the study area was transferred from the ERTS tape to a scratch tape. This permitted the convenience of not having to redesignate the area when dealing with the data subsequently. To do this, a simple transfer of data program was used which required the location of the area within the photo and the dimensions of the area.

Step 3

The generation of a density level map of the area from which land use identifications could be made was the next step.

To accomplish this, a histogram program was first run, providing a density level histogram plot from each of the four data bands. This provided, for each band, the total number of data units within the area, the value of the minimum and the maximum data unit, the mean of the data, and the standard deviation. The histogram itself provided the data value on the Y-axis and the percentage of all data units within each value on the X-axis. The total number of data units within each value was also provided. (see figure 1, page 4)

The levels of the histogram for each band were then divided into fourteen intervals, with the fourteenth, over the maximum for that band, being designated as error (E). A symbol or combination of symbols was then assigned to each of the thirteen remaining intervals. These symbols were selected and assigned so that their shading, from white (blank) to black, corresponds with the increasing value of the density intervals.

The density level map was then produced by printing in the place of each data element the symbol of the interval within which its value fell. Hence, instead of merely printing out a sheet of data units, a shaded density level map was obtained. Only the band 7 map was used for interpretive purposes.

Step 4

The map thus produced, provided a convenient base on which to designate the particular land uses of the area. Using water bodies and rivers as orientation points, the density level map was aligned with the various sources of ground truth: in this case an aerial photo from 4/24/69 provided by the Mark Hurd Aerial Surveys, Inc. and a map of land use prepared from ERTS photos by John Harrington and Steve Preston of the Department of Geography of the University of Minnesota. The University's land use map was the principal source of ground truth with the aerial photo being used more as a verification of the uses assigned on that map.

Land use, for this particular Iron Range study, was divided into nine classes:

Class	<u>Name</u>	Number
1	hardwood	11
2	conifer	12
3	water	31
4	water in mines	32
5	wetlands	40
6	mines	61
7	tailings	62
8	open	70
9	urban	80

These classes were thought to represent all the distinct land uses within the area. When a sample was identified on the density level map, it was delineated and labeled.

This procedure was continued until the number of samples within each class was sufficient to establish the class' character. With the character of each class determined, automatic classification could proceed.

In order to extract the numerical data of the four bands for the designated sample so that it could be later manipulated, the next three steps were followed.

Step 5

The information concerning each sample that had been designated was recorded. The column and row number of the upper

```
068CT72 C N47-25/w092+13 N N47+23/w092+08
                                   SUN EL34 A7154 192-1045- -1-
                                   D N=
NASA ERTS E-1075-16312-
                                         1 3240 1430 67 130 180
BAND, 7 TOTAL NUMBER OF DATA = 23400
MINIMUM DATA = 0
MAXIMUM DATA = 31
MEAN = 13.154
STANDARD DEVIATION = 4.474
DENSITY LEVEL HISTOGRAM PLOT, (X-AXIS=PERCENTAGE, Y-AXIS=VALUE)
                                             10
DATA TOTAL PERCENT +-----
- 0 · · · · · · · · · · · · 03
    372
    259
             841
         3.59
   1010
   1494
11
            2437
            T-------
   1895
   1199...
    367
         1 • 57
    203
         * 87
            Treet
21
22
    137
         .59
23
    58
         • 25
24
         .25
    34
26
         • 14
27
         .06
28
         • 03
29
         • 00
30
         • 01
         • 00
DATA TOTAL PERCENT +
                                                     12
                                             10
```

left-hand corner of the sample, the size of the sample (the number of columns and rows), and its land use identification number was punched on a separate computer card.

Step 6

Next, a sorting program was run to determine the order in which the samples were to be extracted from the scratch tape which contained the data of the area. This was necessary due to the fact that data is stored row by row; i.e., if a sample goes from row 1 through row 4, no other data can be taken from those rows without first rewinding the tape. Thus, the data for some samples was extracted, the tape was rewound, and so on. (see figure 3)

Step 7

The data for each band of each sample was now transferred in the order given by the sort program from the scratch tape to a training tape. This is called a training tape because it contains the data with which the K-classification program will "train" in the process of differentiation of classes.

Along with the transfer of the data were printed the values for each band for each element of each sample, as well as the location of the sample and its classification number. (see figure 4) After all of the information had been transfered, the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation for each channel and band of each class were printed out. (see nine page section at end of report). From this it could be determined which channels of which bands were useable for the K-classification. A particular channel is considered of dubious value if its standard deviation is at a level that implies randomness of the data values. In this particular portion of this photo, all channels of all bands seemed to supply valid information.

Step 8

Since each run of the Dispersion K-class peogram can have only six classes, the nine previously designated had to be compressed. This was done by using the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation information as well as information about the land uses themselves. The classes were merged as follows:

```
13
 30
 36
 40
 57
 63
 67
 83
 89
 94
108
125
128
    REWIND TAPE HERE --
 38
 40
 54
 58
 63
 85
 97
```

```
106 4
110 3
113 5
118 4
122 4
126 5
```

figure 3

```
-O.FILE IS SKIPPED FOR ARD ON TAPE UNIT 10
 -(UNIT 10 = TAPE DATA, UNIT 20 = TAPE BANK)
 RECORD = 1 ANNOTATION
     060CT72 C N47-25/W092-13 N N47-23/W092-08 SUN EL34 AZ154 192-1045- -1- D- NASA ERTS E
 -1075-16312- D N-000100SQ00FF00130022002U TRBUT L-00000000
 Botion, (FROM: LINE BYTE), (AREA: ROW COLUMN) __ CLASS
         RECORD = 2 CLASS = 40
 20 15 20 11/ 20 14 20 12/ 20 14 22 12/ 19 14 22 13/ 1 115 40
 RECORD = 3. CLASS = 40 ... CLASS = 4
  19 14 21 11/ 20 14 21 11/ 19 14 24 11/ 20 13 24 12/ 2 115 40
            RECORD =
 19 14 19 11/ 19 14 20 11/ 18 14 23 12/ 19 15 24 13/ ... 3 115 40
 RECORD = 5 CLASS = 40
 20 15 19 11/ 20 14 20 12/ 20 16 20 12/ 20 16 22 12/ 4 115 40
    Option, (FROM: LINE BYTE), (AREA: ROW COLUMN) CLASS
 OPTION, (FROM:LINE BYTE), (AREA:ROW COLUMN) CLASS
17 10 8 2/ 17 10 9 2/ 17 11 12 5/ 6 29 31
 RECORD = 7 CLASS = 31
 19 13 13 5/ 17 10 9 2/ 17 10 9 2/ 8 29 31
    OPTION, (FROM:LINE BYTE), (AREA: ROW COLUMN) CLASS
         1 9 2 21 7 21 3 ... 3 ... 12 ... 12 ...
                          RECORD = 9 CLASS = 12
 19 12 18 11/ 19 13 19 10/ 20 14 23 11/ 9 21 12
 RECORD = 10
                        CLASS = 12
 18 13 19 11/ 18 13 19 11/ 20 15 20 11/ 10 21 12
                       19 17 21 11/ 19 16 21 10/ 18 13 20 10/ 11 21 12
```

<u>feature</u>	new	class
hardwood (11)		1
conifer (12)		2
water (31)		3
water in mines (32)		3
wetlands (40)		4
mines (61)		4
tailings (62)		4
open (70)		5
urban (80)		6

Wetlands were put with mines and tailings not only because their numerical values were similar; but, also, because their occurrence in this area seems to be mostly the results of mines and tailings (i.e., part of tailing ponds).

Step 9

Next was generated an annotation of the data listing the channel, line, byte, new classification and ID number, and the data of all four bands for each data element. These were later used in checking the reasons for the various misses in the K-classification. (see figure 5)

Step 10

Finally, the Dispersion K-class program was run on the data of the features contained on the training tape. (For particulars on this program, consult Revised Dispersion K-class-2ddp-24 booklet).

A summary of the population revealed a total of 2855 data elements with 543 in class 1, 381 in class 2, 327 in class 3, 1256 in class 4, 214 in class 5, and 134 in class 6.

Each iteration of the K-class program provided the number of misses along with a confusion matrix by percent and by samples. The first iteration contained 863 misses. By the sixth, this had decreased to 642. (see figure 6)

With the giving of the appropriate signal, the iterations terminate and a list of the misses at that point are printed out. Since the improvements in performance were very slight after the initial ones, it was decided to print out the list of misses after the sixth iteration. In the list were printed the ID number of the element, its assigned class, and the class decided upon by the K-class program. (see figure 7)

```
*** PERFORMANCE SUMMARY ***
                                    Iteration number 1
         863 MISSES
     C0ST _____863
   RUNS CONFUSION MATRIX, BY PERCENTS
 CLASS 1/ 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/
CLASS 3/ 13.1 55.9 20.6 2.9 5/
CLASS 4/ 0 55.9 22.6 3.7 10.1
CLASS 5/ 10.6 0 100.0 3.7 3.1
CLASS 5/ 6.1 0.0 57.7 0.0
CLASS 6/ 5.2 0 0 0 0 89.3
3.7
                                                     6/
 9.8
                                                       1.6
                                                      .# (7)
RUNS CONFUSION MATRIX, BY SAMPLES
                                                     12.5
                                            3.7 88.1
                                                     4.7
         16 55 53
       213 86 14 12 6
0 327
      79 151 725 0 0
0 0 0 191 157
0 0 4 191 10
5 118
```

```
PERFORMANCE SUMMARY *** Iteration number to
                                                           642 MISSES
                                    COST : 642
              RUNS CONFUSION MATRIX, BY PERCENTS

CLASS 1/
CLASS 2/
CLASS 3/
CLASS 4/
CLASS 4/
CLASS 5/
CLASS 6/
CLA
             CLASS 5/
CLASS 6/
5.2
0
11.9
3.0
RUNS CONFUSION MATRIX, BY SAMPLES
         420 25 52 44
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            79.9
      38 306 8 22 44
        38 306 8 22 1 6

108 121 53 880 0 0

7 0 0 188 90

7 0 0 16 4 107
```

```
5, CLASS 4, DECIN
ID 1002923
              - TT
                     6. CEASS 4. DECIN
              - TT
ID 1002931
             1
                     5, CLASS 4, DECIN
ID 1002936
              ► TT
             1
                     5, CLASS 4, DEC!N 1
ID 1002937
                TT
             1
                     5, CLASS 4, DEC'N 1
ID 1002938
             1
                TT
             1 - TT ... 5 ... CLASS_4 .. DEC! N.. 6 ....
ID 1002939...
   1002940 _____TT._5._CLASS_4. DEC'N_6
                     5, CLASS 4, DEC'N 6
                TT
ID 1002941
           1 .-.
           1 - TT
                     4, CLASS 3, DECIN 4
ID 1002945
           CLASS 4. DEC'N 6:00
ID 1002953
ID 1002957 ... 1 - TT ... 6, CLASS ... 4, DEC!N 6 ...
ID 1002958 1 - TT 6. CLASS 4. DECIN 6
ID 1002959 1 - IT 6. CLASS 4. DEC.'N 6
  1002960. 1 - TT .6, CLASS_4, DEC'N 6....
                    6. CLASS.4. DECIN 6 ...
             1 -
                 TT
ID 1002961
ID 1002965 1 1 - TT 5, CLASS 4, DEC'N 1 ...
ID 1002968 1 - TT 5, CLASS 4, DECLN 6
ID 1002973 T - TT 2, CLASS 2, DECIN 4
  1002977 1 - TT 2, CLASS 2, DEC!N 1
  1002980 1 - TT 6, CLASS 4, DEC'N 6
ID
                    LA. CLASSES, DECINERS
ID 1002998 ...18. * TT
ID 1002999 1 1 - + TT 24 4 CLASS 3, DEC'NO4 2
ID. 1003000 1 - TT 4, CLASS 3, DECIN 4
ID 1003009 1 - TT 7, CLASS 4, DEC'N 2
                   7, CLASS 4, DEC'N 1
ID 1003010 - 1 T. T.
            1 - TT 7 7 CLASS 4, DEC!N 1 Las
  1003011
  1003012 1 - TT 7, CLASS 4, DEC'N 6 1003013 1 - TT 27, CLASS 4, DEC'N 2
ID 1003014 . 1 - TT . 7 . CLASS 4 . DEC N. 1
ID 1003015 __ 1 - TT _ 7. CLASS_4. DEC'N_6___
                    7. CLASS 4. DECIN 6
ID 1003017....1 .- TT
ID 1003021 .... 1 .- .TT ... 7, ... CLASS 4, DEC. N . 6
ID 1003022 1 - TT 7, CLASS 4, DEC'N 6
ID 1003027 21 1 - TT _ 7, CLASS 4, DEC!N 6
                    2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 4
ID 1003034 ... 1...- ...TT
ID 1003037 1 - TT 2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 4
            1 - TT 2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 1
ID 1003039
ID 1003040 ... 1 - TT 2, CLASS 2, DEC!N 4. ..
             1 . TT 2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 4
ID 1003075
           - 11 - TT . 2, CLASS .2, DEC'N. 1
ID 1003076
            ___1_-_TT __2, _CLASS_2, DEC'N_6...
   1003080
ID 1003082 1 - TT
                    2. CLASS_2. DEC'N_1...
           1 - TT
                     2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 4
ID 1003084
            1 + TT
                     2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 1
ID 1003086
             1 - TT
                     2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 4
 ID 1003087
                     2. CLASS 2. DEC'N 1
             1. * .TT
   1003088
                      2, CLASS. 2, DEC'N 1 .
             1 .- TT
 ID 1003089
                      2, _CLASS_2, DEC'N. 1 ...
                 TT
   1003090
            .. 1 . -
 TD.
            1 -
                      2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 1
 ID 1003091
                 TT
             1 - TT
                      2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 1
 ID 1003093
             1 ... - . TT
                    ... 2. CLASS 2. DEC'N 1
 ID 1003094
                    2. CLASS 2. DEC'N 6
             1 - TT
 ID 1003095
                    _2,_CLASS_2,_DEC'N_6.
 ID 1003096 ...1... TT
 ID 1003097 1 - TT 2, CLASS 2, DEC'N 1
                      7, CLASS 4, DEC'N 2
                - TT
             1
 10-1003098
                      7, CLASS 4, DEC!N 2
            1 + TT
                 TT
 ID 1003099
                      7, CLASS 4, DEC'N 2
 ID 1003100
                     _7, CLASS: 4, DEC!N::2....
            0.01 ... TT.
 ID 1003101
                     .7, CLASS 4, DEC'N 1
 ID 1003102 .....1..
                .-, TT.
            1 T. TI...7, CLASS 4, DEC!N.2.
 ID 1003103
```

figure 7

A comparison of this information with the annotation of step 9 and the minimum-maximum data of step 7 aided in the explanation of why particular misses occurred.

C. Discussion of Results

In discussing the success of the automatic evaluation of land use in the Trout Lake area, emphasis must be put on the reasons for the misses. There are several reasons which can be easily corrected and increase the performance of the routine.

Some misses arise from the misdesignation of features. A comparison of the print out of feature location, designation, and data of each band and the maximum-minimum information, both mentioned in step 7, with the density level map reveals many of these misdesignations. It many times occurred that values within a feature would be very uniform, except for one or two points on the periphery. These peripheral points usually fell on or very near the minimum or maximum value for that feature as expressed on the minimum-maximum sheets. Upon checking the location of these points on the density level map, it was, in most cases, found that they were not actually part of the feature with which they had been grouped, but were part of a neighboring feature.

The inclusion of these peripheral points in the wrong class caused an alteration of the minimum-maximum values of that class. The inclusion of some hardwoods with open would cause the distinctions between the two classes, expressed by the minimum-maximum values for each class to be blurred. Thus, numerous occasions would arise when an element could be classified one of two ways. A correction of these erroneous inclusions would eliminate some of the extremes in classes (i.e., lower the maximum and raise the minimum); therefore, further separating the classes and allowing the K-class program to operate more effectively.

In two instances, the wrong column or row number was punched onto the computer cards in step 5. Thus a whole sample was erroneously classed. Correction of this error would have the same effect as the correction of the previous type: elimination of extreme values in classes.

The misses thus far discussed have been human errors: ones that occurred as a result of the researcher. Others occurred because of the nature of the K-classification program.

The K-class program uses all four bands of the ERTS photo simultaneously in distinguishing one class from another (except those bands or channels of bands which were designated as faculty). Hence, for two classes to be distinguished, one from the other, 100 percent of the time, none of their values on any of the four bands may overlap; i.e., the maximum of one must be less than the minimum of the other. This is generally not the case.

(For the following discussion, the minimum-maximum sheets mentioned in step 7 are used.)

For example, the values for open and conifer overlap in bands 4 and 5 but not in 6 and 7. Conifer and urban overlap in bands 5 and 7, but not in 4 and 6. The two classes of water and conifer overlap in bands 4 and 5, but not in 6 and 7. Natural water can be distinguished from water in mines by band 4 only. This is an important distinction; because, natural waters (lakes, rivers, reservoirs) can be used for recreational purposes, while water in mines can not. Hence, when taking a total of all usable waters in an area, water in mines should not be included. Hardwoods can be distinguished from tailings, mines, & wetlands by band 7 only. Whereas hardwoods and conifers can be distinguished by 6 and 7, they cannot by 4 and 5. it should be obvious that a technique using all four bands together would result in much misclassification. over half of the misses that occurred, the value of at least one of the bands did not fit within the minimum-maximum values for the class decision.

Some classes, however, overlap at least to some degree in all of the four bands. Mines and tailings overlap, but this is not of extreme importance because they are both in the class extractive. Hardwood and open completely overlap, as do hardwood and urban. In the case of the former, however, their means are different enough to suggest that the elimination of the erroneous peripheral data elements mentioned earlier may cause their values to separate. This seems much less likely in the case of the latter. Open and urban also overlap on all four bands. Their overlaps are slight enough, especially in band four, that they could at least be lessened by eliminating erroneous data.

In conclusion, more care must be taken in the initial designating and a classification technique should be used which compares and evaluates all four bands separately rather than together. These changes would better the already encouraging results.

The comparison of the data of the Trout Lake area with that of Pineville, located northwest on the same photo, was not very encouraging. A comparison of the various classes was made from the minimum-maximum sheets of the two areas.

Values for hardwoods in the two areas matched in bands 6 and 7 with the mean for Pineville being slightly higher, but not in bands 4 and 5, where the Trout Lake means are higher. Conifers matched except for band 5 with, again, Trout Lake's mean being higher. Urban matched well in all four bands. Open matched in band 6, but only overlaps in bands 4, 5, and 7 with Trout Lake's mean consistently higher. No comparison could be made of extractive due to the differences in the extractive classes used (extractive 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the Pineville study verses mines, tailings, and water in mines in the Trout Lake study.).

The question is whether these differences occurred due to the relative locations of the areas on the photo used or due to differences in ground truth interpretation. This researcher believes it may be the latter since the two studies match in easily identified classes such as urban. Hardwood and conifer, on the other hand, could be easily confused by the researcher untrained in photo interpretation or lacking adequate ground truth. Also, Pineville was evaluated with high altitude and regular aerial photos, while Trout Lake was evaluated using land use interpretations from ERTS photos. In the latter case, qualified land use interpreters had already decided what could or could not be designated from satellite photos.

In conclusion it must be stressed that valid results and meaningful comparisons begin with adequate ground truth, reasonable classes, and reliable feature designations.

D. Further Studies to Pursue

Since the two areas studied from photo 1075-16312 were not conducted by the same researcher, it is questionable if the comparison of the results of the two areas can be considered conclusive. Likely, a second comparison should be done of two areas on the same photo interpreted by the same researcher. Then something could really be said about the transferability of class interval designations from one part of a photo to another.

A possible and worthwhile extension of this study would be the evaluation of the same area, Trout Lake, on another photo. There is an appropriate photo taken within a few days of the 1075-16312 shot. The physical situation (plant growth, waterbodies, and human manifestations) should be nearly the same for both shots. Thus, the results of the two studies of the same area on different photos could be compared to determine the transferability of class interval designations from one photo to another.

---- CLASS: 11 ---- | Handwood

BAND, = 4, MIN. = 21, MAX. = 31, MEAN = 28.236, ST.DV. = 1.7739 BAND, = 5, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 28, MEAN = 24.371, ST.DV. = 2.7371 BAND, = 6, MIN. = 27, MAX. = 38, MEAN = 31.787, ST.DV. = 2.2609

CHANNEL =

```
BAND* = 7, MIN. = 15, MAX. = 23, MEAN = 18.281, ST. DV. = 1.6421
CHANNEL # 2
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 20, MAX. = 28, MEAN = 24.812, ST.DV. = 1.5337
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 17, MAX*= 28, MEAN = 24.150, ST.DV. = 2.7391
   BAND + + A. MIN. = 27. MAX. = 39. MEAN = 32.750. ST.DV. = 2.4213
   BAND, # 7, MIN. # 16, MAX. # 23, MEAN # 18.337, ST. DV. # 1.5325
CHANNEL # 3
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 22, MAX.= 28, MEAN = 24.551, ST.DV. = 1.9488
    BAND, = 5, MIN. = 16, MAX. = 27, MEAN = 23.955; ST. DV. = 2.5743
   BAND: = 6, MIN. = 26, MAX . = 39, MEAN = 32.135, ST. DV. = 2.3490
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 14, MAX = 24, MEAN = 18.225, ST.DV. = 1.7848
CHANNEL =
    RANDR = 4, MIN.= 21, MAX.= 28, MEAN = 24.615, ST.DV. = 1.8219
    PAND: = 5, MIN.= 17, MAX.= 30, MEAN = 24.239, ST.DV. = 2.3653
    BAND# = 6, MIN. = 25, MAX. = 40, MEAN = 31,725, ST.DV. = 2.9858
    BAND: # 7, MIN: 15, MAX: 25, MEAN # 18:550, ST:DV: 4 1:7595
CHANNEL . 5
    BAND, = 4/ MIN. = 21/ MAX .= 27/ MEAN = 23.776/ ST.DV. = 1.3630
    BAND* = 5, MIN*= 16, MAX*= 27, MEAN = 23.855, ST.DV. = 2.6985
    BAND: = 6, MIN.= 28, MAX.= 40, MEAN = 33.395, ST.DV. = 2.2/18
    BAND: = 7, MIN. = 16, MAX = 24, MEAN = 18:395, ST.DV = 1:6629
CHANNEL = 6
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 21, MAX. = 28, MEAN = 24.720, ST.DV. = 1.8925
    BAND* = 5, MIN.= 20, MAX.= 32, MEAN = 24.820, ST.DV. = 2.3511
    BAND+ = 5 MIN = 28 MAX = 41 MEAN = 32 - 370 ST + DV + = 2 + 84 MA
    BAND: = 7, MIN = 15, MAX = 23, MEAN = 18.450; ST.DV = 1.7400
```

```
CLASS: 12 ---- 2 Conifer
    NEL = 1.
BAND = 4, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 24, MEAN = 20.800, ST. DV. = 1.7310
CHANNEL & 1
    BAND: = 5, MIN.= 11, MAX.= 22, MEAN = 16.491, ST.DV. = 2.7953
    BAND* = 6, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 27, MEAN = 23.200, ST.DV. = 2.3618
    BAND, = 7, MIN. = 9, MAX. = 15, MEAN = 12.964, ST.DV. = 1.1113
CHANNEL = 2
    BAND, = 4, NIN.= 17, MAX.= 25, MEAN = 21.038, ST.DV. = 1.7863
    BAND, = 5, MIN. = 13, MAX. = 22, NEAN = 16.718, ST.Dv. = 2.5110
    BAND: = 6, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 29, MEAN = 22.974, ST. DV. = 2.4754
    BAND: = 7, MIN.= 9, MAX = 15, MEAN = 12.179, ST.DV. = 1.4566
CHANNEL &
    BAND, # 4, MIN. # 18, MAX. # 23, MEAN # 20.302, ST.DV. # 1.3474
    BAND, = 5, MIN. = 12, MAX. = 21, MEAN = 15.442, ST.Dy. = 2.4993
    BAND: = 6, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 27, MEAN = 21.895; ST.DV. = 2.7578
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 9, MAX. = 16, MEAN = 11.942, ST.DV. = 1.4089
CHANNEL =
    BAND* = 4, MIN.= 17, MAX.= 23, MEAN = 19.754, ST.DV. = 1.3341
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 11, MAX. = 22, MEAN = 15.217, ST.DV. = 2.4369
    BAND. = 6, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 26, MEAN = 21.623, ST.DV. = 2.1810
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 9, MAX. = 14, MEAN = 12.232, ST.DV. + 1.2982
CHANNEL = 5
   BAND, = 4, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 23, MEAN = 19:367, ST. DV. = 1.5869
   BAND: # 5, MIN. # 11, MAX. # 21, MEAN # 15.184, ST.DV. # 2.7156
```

```
BAND* = 6, MIN* = 15, MAX* = 25, MEAN = 22*041, ST*DV* = 2*5149
BAND* = 7, MIN* = 8, MAX* = 14, MEAN = 11*306, ST*DV* = 1*2810

CHANNEL = 6

BAND* = 4, MIN* = 18, MAX* = 25, MEAN = 20*727, ST*DV* = 1*8136
BAND* = 5, MIN* = 11, MAX* = 26, MEAN = 16*341, ST*DV* = 3*5223
BAND* = 6, MIN* = 17, MAX* = 29, MEAN = 22*773, ST*DV* = 2*5661
BAND* = 7, MIN* = 8, MAX* = 16, MEAN = 12*295, ST*DV* = 1*6178
```

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31 ---- 3 Water
       ---- CLASS :
 CHANNEL = 1
     BAND, = 4, MIN. = 16, MAX. = 20, MEAN = 18,471, ST.DV. = 1.2184
     BAND. = 5, MIN. = 9, MAX. = 15, MEAN = 10.794, ST.DV. = 1.3456
     PAND = 6. MIN. =
                        6, MAX .= 14, MEAN = 8.882, ST.DV. = 1.6227
     BAND* = 7, MIN. = 1, MAX. = 6, MEAN = 2.853, ST.DV. = 1.1149
 CHANNEL =
     BAND, = 4, MIN.= 16, MAX.= 20, MEAN = 18.682, ST.DV. = 1.1633.
     BAND* = 5, MIN. = 9, MAX. = 13, MEAN = 10.932, ST.DV. = 1.2685
                        6. MAX. = 13. MEAN = 9.136. ST.DV. = 1.6038
     BAND# = 7, MIN. = 1, MAX. 5, MEAN = 2.182, ST.Dy. = .9599
CHANNEL # 3
     BAND, = 4, MIN. = 16, MAX. = 20, MEAN = 18.268, ST.DV. =
    BAND, = 5, MIN. = 9, MAX. = 13, MEAN = 10.561, ST.DV. = 1.3261
BAND, = 6, MIN. = 4, MAX. = 11, MEAN = 7.049, ST.DV. = 1.7384
    BAND, = 7, MIN.= 1, MAX.= 5, MEAN = 2.073, ST.DV. =
CHANNEL = 4
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 17, MAX.= 21, MEAN = 18.091, ST.DV. = 1.1642
    BAND: = 5, MIN. = 8, MAX. = 15, MEAN = 10.485, ST.DV. = 1.7429
    BAND* = 6, MIN.= 4, MAX.= 12, MEAN = 7.212, ST.DV. = 2.0999
    BAND* = 7, MIN. =
                      1. MAX = 5, MEAN = 2.424, ST.DV. = 1.1018
CHANNEL = 5
    EAND - + + MIN+= 15, MAX+= 21, MEAN = 17,400, ST.DV+ = 2,1541
    BAND, = 5, MIN, = 9, MAX. = 14, MEAN = 11.100, ST.DV. = 1.9723
    BAND. = 6, MIN. = 6, MAX. = 13, MEAN = 8.400, ST.DV. = 2.6533
    BAND, # 7, MIN. = 1, MAX. = 5, MEAN = 2.500, ST.DV. = 1.2845
CHANNEL # 6
   BAND, = 4, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 22, MEAN = 18.864, ST.DV. = 1.6038
BAND, = 5, MIN. = 9, MAX. = 15, MEAN = 11.091, ST.DV. = 1.4431
   BAND: = 6. MIN.= 7. MAX.= 13. MEAN = 9.227. ST.DV. = 1.8570
```

BAND, = 7, MIN.= 2, MAX.= 5, MEAN = 3.091, ST.DV. = 1.1245

```
CHANNEL = 1

BAND* = 4, MIN = 19, MAX = 24, MEAN = 21.241, ST.DV = 1.8318

BAND* = 5, MIN = 10, MAX = 17, MEAN = 14.276, ST.DV = 1.9982

EAND* = 6, MIN = 7, MAX = 14, MEAN = 10.759, ST.DV = 1.6745

BAND* = 7, MIN = 2, MAX = 6, MEAN = 3.621, ST.DV = .9970

CHANNEL = 2

BAND* = 4, MIN = 20, MAX = 25, MEAN = 21.958, ST.DV = 2.9970

CHANNEL = 2

BAND* = 5, MIN = 11, MAX = 20, MEAN = 14.792, ST.DV = 2.1981

BAND* = 6, MIN = 7, MAX = 16, MEAN = 11.292, ST.DV = 2.2818

BAND* = 7, MIN = 1, MAX = 6, MEAN = 3.292, ST.DV = 1.4855
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```
CHANNEL ≈ 3
    BAND* = 4, MIN.= 19, MAX.= 26, MEAN = 21.409, ST.DV. = 1.7751
    BAND* = 5, MIN.= 10, MAX.= 19, MEAN = 14.727, ST.DV. = 2.2600
    BAND: = 6, MIN = 6, MAX = 15, MEAN = 10.409. ST.DV. = 2.1247
    BAND: = 7, MIN. = 1, MAX. = 6, MEAN = 3.409, ST.DV. = 1.1544
    BAND, = 4, NIN.= 20, MAX.= 25, MEAN = 21.417, ST.DV. = 1.3202
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 11, MAX. = 17, MEAN = 14.917, ST.DV. = 1.3202
    BAND. = 6, MIN. = 7, MAX. = 12, MEAN = 9.91/1 57.00. = 1.3202
    BAND. - 7, MIN. - 2, MAX. - 5, MEAN - 3.750, ST.DV. - .8292
CHANNEL = 5
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 18, MAX. = 23, MEAN = 20.947, ST. DV. = 1.7614
    BAND4 = 5, MIN. = 11, MAX = 16, MEAN = 14.105, ST.DV. = 1.4103
    BAND* = 6, MIN. = 8, MAX. = 12, MEAN = 9.526, ST.DV. = 1.0939
    BANDE = 7, MIN+# Z. MAX+= 3, MEAN = 2+684, ST+DV+ = +4648
.CHANNEL = 6
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 16, MAX.= 25, MEAN = 21.040, ST.DV. = 1.3705
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 11, MAX. = 18, MEAN = 14.520, ST.DV. = 2.0024
    BAND. = 6, MIN. = 8, MAX. = 15, MEAN = 10.760, ST. DV. = 1.5819
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 2, MAX. = 6, MEAN = 3.350, ST.DV. = .9749
```

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CLASS = 40 ---- 5 Wetlands -> 10/-tailing & minutes
                   neise buttom
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 19, MAX. 27, MEAN = 23.214, ST.DV. = 2.4836
    BAND* = 5, MIN. # 14, MAX. = 27, MEAN = 19.333, ST.DV. # 3.1522
    BAND* = 6, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 29, MEAN = 23.524, ST.DV. = 3.1866
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 6, MAX. = 15, MEAN = 12.310, ST.DV. = 1.8960
CHANNEL =
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 19, MAX.= 25, MEAN = 22.846, ST.Dy. = 2.1428
    BAND* = 5, MIN*= 13, MAX*= 23, MEAN = 18.949, ST.DV* = 3.0963
    BAND* = 6, MIN.= 12, MAX*= 29, MEAN = 23.103, ST.DV. = 3.3034
    BAND: = 7, MIN. = 4, MAX. = 16, MEAN = 11.538, ST.DV. = 2.2854
CHANNEL = 3
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 18, MAX.= 33, MEAN = 22.632, ST.Dy. = 2.7855
    BAND, = 5, MIN. = 14, MAX. = 30, MEAN = 19.395, ST.DV. = 3.3837
    BAND* = 6, MIN. = 18, MAX. = 29, MEAN = 23.105, ST.DV. = 2.9539
    BAND = 7, MIN = 8, MAX = 15, MEAN = 12.105, ST.DV. = 1.7739
CHANNEL .
    BAND: = 4, MIN.= 20, MAX.= 25, MEAN = 23.024, ST.DV. = 1.6303
BAND: = 5, MIN.= 14, MAX.= 23, MEAN = 19.214, ST.DV. = 2.2172
    BAND* = 6, MIN.= 17, MAX = 28, MEAN = 23.317, ST.DV. = 2.8149
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 5, MAX = 16, MEAN = 12.634, ST.DV. = 2.0572
CHANNEL =
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 18, MAX. = 27, MEAN = 22.882, ST.DV. = 1.7784
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 15, MAX. = 25, MEAN = 19.353, ST. DV. = 1.9385
    BAND = 6, 117 N. = 14, MAX = 30, MEAN = 24.176, ST. DV. = 4.1761
    BAND* = 7, MIN*= 4, MAX*= 16, MEAN = 11.676, ST.DV. = 2.6977
CHANNEL =
    BAND = 4, MIN. = 20, MAX + 27, MEAN = 23.730, ST.DV. = 1.9952
   BAND* = 5, MIN. = 15, MAX. = 29, MEAN = 21.027, ST.DV. = 2.9727
   BAND* = 6, MIN. = 13, MAX .= 29, MEAN = 23.568, ST.DV. = 3.7166
    BAND: = 7. MIN. = 6. MAX = 15. MEAN = 11.784. ST.DV. = 2.2317
```

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naise bottom
CHANNEL = 1-
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 121, MAX. = 28, MEAN = 24.807, ST.DV. = 1.7037
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 15, MAX += 30, MEAN = 23.048, ST.DV. = 2.9285
    BAND* = 6, MIN. = 12, MAX. = 29, MEAN = 23.000, ST.DV. = 3.7352
    BAND* = 7. MIN. = 5. MAX = 16. MEAN = 10.157. ST.DV. = 2.1368
CHANNEL = 2
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 20, MAX.= 28, MEAN = 24.922, ST.DV. = 1.4924
    BAND, = 5, MIN.= 14, MAX.= 28, MEAN = 23,189, ST.Dy. = 2,9511
    BAND* = 6, MIN. = 11, MAX. = 32, MEAN = 24.156, ST.DV. = 3.8899
    BAND: # 7, MIN. # 4, MAX. 16, MEAN # 9.844, ST.DV. # 2.5029
CHANNEL # 3
    BAND* = 4, MIN. = 20, MAX. = 29, MEAN = 24.530, ST.DV. = 1.9096
    BAND: = 5, MIN. = 19, MAX. = 30, MEAN = 23.361, ST.DV. = 2.4768
    BAND. = 6, MIN.= 15, MAX.= 31, MEAN = 23.169, ST.DV. = 3.2032
    BAND: = 7, MIN.= 6, MAX.= 16, MEAN = 9.482, ST.DV. = 1.8971
CHANNEL =
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 21, MAX.= 28, MEAN = 24.212, ST.DV. = 1.5305
    BAND, = 5, MIN.= 14, MAX.= 27, MEAN = 22.787, ST.DV. = 2.5870
    BAND, # 6, MIN. = 14, MAX. = 30, MEAN = 23.200, ST.DV. = 3.3667
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 5, MAX. = 16, MEAN = 10.000, ST.DV. = 2.3611
CHANNEL = 5
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 21, MAX. 32, MEAN = 23.772, ST.DV. = 1.4073
    BAND= + 5, MINT= 18, MAY - 30, MEAN - 22-174, OT.DV+ = 2-8876
    BAND, = 6, MIN. = 13, MAX. = 34, MEAN = 23.674, ST.DV. = 3.4801
    BAND* = 7, MIN. 4, MAX. 15, MEAN = 9.620, ST.DV. = 2.0999
CHANNEL = 6 ...
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 22, MAX.= 32, MEAN = 24.851, ST.DV. = 1.8725
   BAND* = 5, MIN. = 18, MAX. = 32, MEAN = 23.103, ST.DV. = 2.5910
    BAND* = 6, MIN. = 13, MAX. = 36, MEAN = 23.713, ST.DV. = 3.7475
    BAND# = 7, MIN+= 5, MAX+= 17, MEAN = 10+368, ST+DV+ = 2+3445
```

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--- CLASS: 62 ---- 7-tailings
                    naise Gottom
           1.....
    SESS. = 4. MIN. - 120, MAX. = 32, MEAN = 24.830, ST.DV. = 2.5832
    BAND* = 5, MIN.= 16, MAX.= 35, MEAN = 23.651, ST.DV. = 4.8664
    HAND* = 6, MIN. = 18, MAX. = 34, MEAN = 25.096. ST.DV. = 3.8039
    BAND* = 7, MIN.= 7, MAX*= 15, MEAN = 11.394, ST.DV. = 1.9198
CHANNEL =
    BAND* = 4, MIN*= 20, MAX*= 31, MEAN = 24.539, ST.DV. = 2.3178
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 16, MAX. = 34, MEAN = 22.551, ST.DV. = 4.3005
BAND* = 6, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 35, MEAN = 24.640, ST.DV. = 3.5450
    CHANNEL =
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 20, MAX. = 39, MEAN = 23.845, ST.DV. = 3.2385
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 15, MAX. = 34, MEAN = 21.976, ST.DV. = 3.7606
    BAND* = 6, MIN.= 17, MAX.= 31, MEAN = 23.869, ST.DV. = 2.9672
    BAND* = 7, MIN** 6, MAX** 16, MEAN = 10.905, ST.DV* = 2.3331
CHANNEL =
    2AND* = 4, MIN.= 20, MAX.= 37, MEAN = 24.465, ST.DV. = 3.0220
    BAND* = 5, MIN+* 15, MAX+= 38, MEAN = 23+209, ST+DV+ = 5+2697
    RAND, = 6, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 38, MEAN = 25.035, ST.DV. = 4.1469
    HAND, = 7, MIN.= 5, MAX.= 16, MEAN = 11.453, ST.DV. = 2.2447
CHANNEL = 5
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 19, MAX.= 29, MEAN = 23.207, ST.DV. = 1.8329
    HAND* = 5, MIN. + 16, MAX. = 33; MEAN = 21.793, ST.Dy., = 4.2004
    BAND = 6, MIN = 14, MAX = 34, MEAN = 24,770, ST.DV. = 4.0278
    GAND* = 7, MIN. = 5, MAX. = 15, MEAN = 10.770, ST.DV. = 2.0550
CHANNEL = 6
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 20, MAX. = 32, MEAN = 24.900, ST.DV. = 2.6140
    RAND* = 5, MIN.= 15, MAX.= 35, MEAN = 23.971, ST.DV. = 4.8843
    EAND* = 6, MIN. = 16, MAX. = 35, MEAN = 25.386, ST.DV. = 3.9939
BAND* = 7, MIN. = 6, MAX. = 16, MEAN = 11.429, ST.DV. = 2.0603
```

```
CHANNEL : 1
    BAND. = 4, MIN.= 20, MAX. 27, MEAN & 24.237, ST.Dy. = 1.8272
    6AND = 5, MIN+= 14, MAX+= 27, MEAN = 18.158, ST.DV. = 2.6904
    BAND* = 6, MIN. = 29, MAX. = 45, MEAN = 37.605, ST.DV. = 3.9439
    BAND* = 7, MIN* 10, MAX*= 31, MEAN = 23.526, ST.DV* = 3.0927
CHANNEL = 2
    BAND* = 4, FIN. = 20, MAX. = 28, MEAN = 24.367, ST.DV. = 1.7693
    BAND* = 5, MIN*= 14, MAX*= 26, MEAN = 18+959, ST.Dy* = 3+0968
    BAND* = 6, MIN* 29, MAX*= 46, MEAN = 37.633, ST.DV* = 4.6585
    BAND; = 7, MIN = 17, MAX = 30, MEAN = 22 - 755; ST+DV+ = 3 - 0741
CHANNEL = 3
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 22, MAX.= 28, MEAN = 23.680, ST.DV. = 1.7826
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 14, MAX. = 23, MEAN = 18.100, ST.DV. = 2.2204
    BAND* = 6, MIN.= 31, MAX.= 46, MEAN = 38.080, ST.DV. = 4.0440
    BAND = 7, MIN. = 17, MAX. = 28, MEAN = 22,840, ST. DV. = 2.7376
CHANNEL I
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 21, MAX.= 27, MEAN = 23.839, ST.DV. = 1.8854
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 15, MAX. = 26, MEAN = 18.548, ST.DV. = 3.3199
    BAND# = 61 MIN+= 281 MAX+= 441 MEAN = 37+6451 ST+DV+ = 4+6458
    BAND* = 7, MIN* 14, MAX*= 27, MEAN = 22.871, ST.DV* = 3.2897
CHANNEL # 5
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 19, MAX. = 25, MEAN = 23.267, ST.Dy. = 1.5261
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 16, MAX. = 26, MEAN = 18.933, ST.DV. = 2.5421
BAND* = 6, MIN. = 30, MAX. = 50, MEAN = 38.467, ST.DV. = 4.9648
    BAND* # 7, MIN. = 19, MAX. = 26, MEAN = 22.533, ST.DV. = 2.1250
CHANNEL = 6
    BAND, = 4, MIN.= 21, MAX.= 27, MEAN = 23.645, ST.DV. = 2.0407
    BAND# = 5, MIN*= 13, MAX*= 26, MEAN = 18.065, ST.DV* = 2.8163
    BAND* = 6, MIN*= 28, MAX*= 49, MEAN = 38.806, ST.DV* = 4.8952
    BAND* = 7, MIN*= 17, MAX*= 30, MEAN = 22*290, ST*DV* = 3*1335
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```
CHANNEL = 1
    FAND, = 4, MIN. = 64, MAX. 31, MEAN = 26.970, ST.DV. = 1.3814
    BAND; = 5, MIN.= 18, MAX.= 27, MEAN = 22.727, ST.DV. = 1.5230
BAND; = 6, MIN.= 29, MAX.= 37, MEAN = 31.091, ST.DV. = 1.5048
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 13, MAX. = 19, MEAN = 16.515, ST.DV. = 1.4590
CHANNEL = 2
    BAND, #. 4. MIN. = 24. MAX. = 28. MEAN = 26.320. ST.DV. = 1.2238
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 20, MAX. = 26, MEAN = 22.080, ST.DV. = 1.5728
    BAND; = 6, MIN. = 27, MAX. = 39, MEAN = 31.080, ST.DV. = 2.7701
    84ND* = 7, MIN. = 14, MAX. = 22, MEAN = 16.320, ST.DV. = 1.7600
CHANNEL =
    BAND# = 4, MIN.= 26, MAX.= 33, MEAN = 28.000, ST.DV. = 1.9149
    HAND* = 5, MIN. = 20, MAX . = 27, MEAN = 23.333, ST. DV. = 2.4944
    BAND* = 6, MIN*= 86, MAX*= 35, MEAN = 31.750, ST.DV* = 2.9190
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 13, MAX. = 20, MEAN = 16.583, ST.DV. = 2.2898
CHANNEL =
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 27, MAX. = 32, MEAN = 28.000, ST.DV. = 1.4606
    BAND* = 5, MIN.= 22, MAX.= 30, MEAN = 24.400, ST.DV. = 1.9933
    BAND = 6, MIN. = 26, MAX. = 38, MEAN = 33.133, ST.DV. = 3.5565
    BAND# = 7, MIN = 18, MAX = 20, MEAN = 17.600, ST.DV. = 2.0591
CHANKEL = 5
    BAND, = 4, MIN. = 25, MAX. = 29, MEAN = 27.000, ST.DV. = 1.2978
    64ND+ = 5, MIN+* 21, mmK+= 26, mEAN = 23+692, 51.0V+ = 1.9252
BAND+ = 6, MIN+* 27, MAX+= 38, MEAN = 33+316, ST+DV+ = 3+2453
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 11, MAX. = 20, MEAN = 16.421, ST.DV. = 2.3241
CHANNEL = 6 - ...
    BAND* = 4, MIN. = 25, MAX. = 32, MEAN = 27.700, ST.DV. = 1.3204
    BAND* = 5, MIN. = 22, MAX. = 29, MEAN = 24.533, ST.DV. = 2.0450
    BAND = 6, MIN. = 26, MAX = 36, MEAN # 31.533, ST. DV. = 3.4325
    BAND* = 7, MIN. = 11, MAX. = 21, MEAN = 16.167, ST.DV. = 2.5959
*ST@P* 00000000
```